THE

UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, FEBRUARY, 1884. NO. 4.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE REGISTER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1884.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot) Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1883. Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 18—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1884. Jan. 3.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 25.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 25.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 10.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 24—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 29.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 2.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 11—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY, VT., FEBRUARY, 1884. NO 4.

BENJAMIN LABAREE, D. D., LL. D.

[Died at Walpole, N. H., Nov. 15, 1883.]

On Memory's many-stringed lyre the chords
I sweep, but touch with hesitating hand.
Should not the Muse of Silence praise the lords
Of men transferred to lordship yet more grand,
As crowned before the Lord of Lords they stand?
He was a king of men, of royal mould,
Kingly in spirit, fitted to command,
Vested with right authority to hold,
Declared a king by Nature's patents manifold.

We feel and own his sway. Yon canvas speaks,
As oft he spoke here in the place of prayer.
His rapid, earnest speech persuasive breaks,
Wordless, but potent, on the silent air.
That spirit voice is round us everywhere.
It fills that upper room where oft he broke
The bread of life for hungry souls, and there
In pew and pulpit live the words he spoke.
The life he lived, with power years cannot revoke.

He walked our streets with firm and rapid stride;
So marches on his kingly spirit still.
Thus shall he ever in our homes abide,
A power for good in much, in nought for ill.
But most his life is felt on yonder hill;
It throbs and moves in those gray piles of stone,
Amid the groves he planted, walks and will
Till Nature's end. There must his work be known
Till those strong walls with all things earthly be o'erthrown.

More widely still his light shall brightly shine,
Swung high, afar, by many stalwart hands;
The fires he kindled at Athene's shrine
Are scattered wide, a thousand blazing brands,
To light her fires in this and many lands.
That light benign in God's fair temples wide
And those of justice and of State expands
Its rays. Naught shall its growing glory hide,
E'en when the end of time the angel's voice hath cried.

—*Prof. L. A. Austin in Middlebury Register.*

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

THE world gives Shakespeare a pedestal high above all other literary heroes; and this is just; but the world feels rather than understands his greatness. To be sure, the majority of people read his works and admire them, as indeed they must, and yet they know but little of the beauty, strength and completeness of his matchless personifications.

"The Merchant of Venice" is a drama whose power and charm have been such as to bring it upon the stage every year since its first presentation in 1595.

Four of its characters command especial attention; viz., Antonio. Shylock, Portia and Bassanio. The Merchant of Venice, the rich and generous Antonio, having his money invested in an extensive foreign commerce, gives bond, whose forfeiture is a pound of flesh, to the Jew, Shylock, to secure a loan of 3,000 ducats for his friend Bassanio, who would make suit to Portia, the lovely and accomplished heiress of Belmont. Thus are presented two centers of most intense interest: the trial concerning the forfeiture of the bond, and the choosing of Portia by lot. Nowhere, however, can one's interest lag, for everywhere abounds passion or pathos, wit or humor. The heights and depths reached would indeed fatigue the mind were it not for the play-within-the-play, full of adventure and sparkling merriment. In Antonio, we have a broad and noble character. As a business man every thing is done on a grand and hitherto successful scale. He has a disinterested love for his fellow man, and his heart and hand are ever ready to assist him; and Bassanio says:

"The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
The best conditioned and unwearied spirit
In doing courtesies, and one in whom
The ancient Roman honour more appears
Than any that draws breath in Italy."

His only blemish was his inborn melancholy; and that was a source of sorrow to himself alone; surely, such an one is of nature's noblemen. Bassanio's character is one which presents little to condemn beyond small social evils of the customs of the time; a man, intelligent, open-hearted and of a high sense of honor; a fit partner for the lovely Portia.

It is Shylock, however, who leaves the strongest impression upon us; and why? First, because he is a Jew, antagonistic in religious, social and business relations, despising and despised; because he is the very personification of avarice; because his life is intensely passionate; because his soul is never at rest, but appears in the glitter of his eyes and in the insidiousness and treachery of his every word and action; because delineation is lavished upon his hideous inhumanity; and finally because odious as he is, we cannot escape his terrible power of fascination. See him as he lies in wait for Antonio; outwardly he says,—

"Rest, you fair, good Signior;"

but inwardly,—

"If I can catch him once upon the hip,
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him."

Accordingly, though he stand not one chance in fifty for the forfeiture of the bond, he lends the ducats freely. Mark his frenzy of delight when he learns that Antonio is bankrupt. "I thank God! I thank God! Is it true? is it true? I am very glad of it. I'll plague him; I'll torture him. I will have the heart of him if he forfeit." The trial scene is thrilling beyond description; with utter amazement and horror we see that the Jew's revenge is fierce and lasting, and keen even to the whetting of his knife in the very face of his victim. Our horror increases and the suspense is dreadful up to the point where Portia says,—

"Tarry a little; there is something else."

Here, with a sigh of relief, we turn to the Jew with a different yet scarcely abated interest. We see him driven from point to point, till, baffled and beaten, stripped of his possessions,—of his very identity, he turns and leaves the court. We turn from the snakelike fascinations of the Jew to the sweet charms, scarcely less fascinating, of one of the grandest characters ever portrayed.

In Portia, we have beautiful womanhood crowned with rare virtues and high intellectual endowments. When she first appears we are struck with her wisdom, virtue and beauty, and each time we see her she appears more lovely, wise and virtuous. Who but such a woman could have effected Antonio's escape? Who but such a woman could have plead mercy with the Jew?

The contrasts afforded by these characters are the crowning glory of the play. We may also say that, as in the Miracle Plays of the fourteenth century, Heaven, Earth and Hell are presented to our view. Beginning on Earth Shylock takes a downward course till he reaches the very kingdom of darkness; while Antonio, Bassanio and Portia draw by varying degrees toward that which is above and beyond earthly life. How the possibilities of man appear as we look successively at the lurid light of Shylock, the life-giving glow of Antonio and Bassanio, and the rays of divine influence as revealed in Portia; and our souls are filled with inexpressible emotions as we see the almost interminable space that separates the lovely virtues of Portia from the dark passions of Shylock.

CANADA AND THE CANADIANS.

THE idea which the English have of America is somewhat analagous to that of the people of the United States in respect to Canada. Mistaken ideas of a country spring from a partial acquaintance with the people, or a knowledge through the writing of travellers. Suppose, for example, a man should form his ideas of the American people from Martin Chuzzlewit, or the American notes of Dickens, we can readily see how far he would be from having a true idea of

its people or its institutions. In like manner we form wrong ideas by judging a whole people by the part with which we are most familiar. Apply this last test to Canada. She has a population of about five millions and a half of people, a million of which are French Canadians. To judge Canada by her French as we see them, would be much like judging America by her Irish or Germans. The remaining 4,500,000 are mixed. Ontario is settled largely by the descendants of the Loyalists. Many of the Loyalists also fled to New Brunswick. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's island are settled by the Scotch and Dutch. Quebec is French. What would be the character of such a people, coming from royal stock, if left to themselves, none can tell, but in contact with the United States, as she has ever been, she has developed a character similar in many respects to that of the American people.

It is sometimes asserted that the Canadian people are monarchial in sentiment and true to the British crown. In a certain sense this is true. They have no cause for open complaint, and if popular opinion is tending toward the separation of the two countries it is not owing to English mal-administration. The only influence which the English have in Canadian affairs is in the making of treaties, in the rights of appeal to the Supreme Court of England and the appointment of the Governor General, which is done by the crown. Canada pays no taxes to England. She makes her own laws and governs by her own authority. This was especially shown in her adopting a protective tariff, which came in direct conflict with English sentiment and English interest.

There are over a million of Canadians in the United States to-day living under the laws, taking an active part in the government of the country. There is no need of an assimilating law, for they are already Republican in sentiment, and this is true of Canada as a whole. When the Marquis of Lorne first assumed the duties of Governor General there was talk of his establishing a court at Ottawa, which immediately became the subject of ridicule by almost every paper in the country. Canada is not Republican like the United States, for she recognizes that she owes allegiance to the mother country, but she is not royal in any sense in which that term can be properly used.

There are in both parties some of her most intelligent men who are in favor of Canadian independence. This is especially true of the liberal party which, on the 13th of February last, at a convention held at Ottawa, indorsed the policy of Canadian independence. We would not omit to mention in this connection the efforts of the same party in the last Federal parliament to obtain for the Dominion the right of making her own commercial treaties, nor the recent speech of Mr. Edgar, a liberal leader, in favor of Canadian commercial independence. Thus tending to break the last few links which bind the two countries together. Hard times and the enormous emigration to the United States during the last five years has led to an idea of annexation. The market of Canada is evidently the United States, and many have felt that the growth of Canada depends upon the union of the two countries. But union means the free import of United States goods, which also means the immediate death of Canadian manufacturing industries. Canadian leaders, however, look forward to independence as a solution of the difficulties, when the people will have the right of making their own commercial treaties. The people are fast realizing the same fact, and the tide of popular opinion is slowly but surely setting toward Canadian independence.

Previous to 1866 Canada was a collection of provinces with separate governments, but on the 4th of December of that year the provinces were united under one name with the right of self-government. Thus we have a country almost equal in area to the United States.

Dumb-bell-like, the greatest bulk and weight

is at each end. The connecting bar being represented by some twelve hundred miles of comparative wilderness, of fertile plains and rocky mountains, stretching from the headwaters of the Ottawa to Thunder bay and thence to Manitoba. The Canada Pacific Railroad, which is now being pushed from shore to shore, is destined to open up and develop this immense inland country, and we may soon expect to see provinces rivaling Manitoba and British Columbia in richness and fertility.

In 1881 the country adopted a protective tariff. Previous to this time Canada had been a slaughter market for United States manufacturers. For four consecutive years there had been a deficit in the treasury. Her industries were crushed by her stronger neighbor and the hard times led to an enormous emigration to the United States. Since '81 every year has given an increased surplus; dead and dying industries have been revived; new industries have sprung up all over the country; the tide of emigration has been stayed and a fair degree of prosperity seems to shine upon the country. Canada is now the fifth maratine power in the world. The interchange of traffic between 1820 and 1866 was largely in favor of the United States, but from 1866 to 1873 it changed in favor of Canada to the amount of $51,780,000. She possesses a country far superior to many of the empires of Europe. Her waters abound in fish, the value of which may be seen from the fact that the United States paid $5,500,000 for fishing within the three mile limit for five years. Fertile in soil, rich in minerals, especially coal and iron,—the backbone of manufacturing industries and adapted to manufacturing enterprize—is it unwarrantable for Canadians to look forward to the time when their country shall stand alone. America is too large for one republic. For Canada to unite with the States would be impracticable and undesirable. To be independent, to have the right of making her own commercial treaties is indispensable to her future prosperity and growth to a republic among the republics of earth.

THE WILY FRESHMAN.

He was a gentle sort of youth
  Who seemed to wear a sad, sweet smile,
You'd not believe it was the truth
  That he was capable of guile
Yet, ere the term's first week was gone,
  He captive seemed in fashion's mesh:
A certain dashing style put on,
  Quite unbecoming in a fresh.

He wore good clothes, he lugged a stick,
  He puffed a naughty cigarette;
And lo, it didn't make him sick,
  He even on the ball game bet.

At last he roused the sophomore
  By trotting out a tall silk hat;
The outraged sophs with anger swore
  That they could really not stand that;
And so they vowed that this young man,
  They'd haze a bit to set him right,
To give the lesson they did plan
  At twelve o'clock the coming night.

He learned their scheme and in it joyed;
  That afternoon he came to town
And, for a certain sum, employed
  A fighting man of great renown
To sleep that night within his bed,
  To which he smuggled him with care.
The night came on and at its dead
  The band of bold, bad men came there.

Darkness intense was in the room;
  No light gave out a single ray,
And in the dense and awful gloom
  The sophs began their pranks to play.
Then spoke the freshman: "Get ye hence
  Or, by a l things that I hold dear,
I'll beat into your heads more sense
  Than else will get there for a year!"
They answered with a jeer. He gave
  The fighting man the sign to rise.
The bruiser did so: Heaven save
  The soph who got it 'twixt the eyes!

Then in the darkness yells arose,
  Loud crys of agony and fear,
As one man got it on the nose,
  Another just beneath the ear.
The window opened. Out they flew
  Heels over head. And soon they found
Themselves all battered, black and blue,
  Stacked in a pile upon the ground.

Did they return? Oh, no, indeed!
  They hankered for no further knock
From fresh's fist. They all agreed
  They'd rather stand an earthquake shock.

And now the freshman wears his hat,
  And sports his most obnoxious airs;
He smokes cigars, and, more than that,
  He sometimes even almost swears.
Do sophs insult him? Not at all!
  They even strive to be polite;
And wonder how a man so small
  So everlastingly can fight.

—*Selected.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., FEBRUARY, 1884.

EDITORS:

G. E. LATHROP, '84, *Editor-in-Chief.*

C. R. PIPER, '84, F. T. MCLEOD, '85,
E. P. MILLER, '84, G. P. MCGOWAN, '85,
M. A. STAPLETON, '85, W. N. SEVERANCE, '85.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

E. G. JENKS, *Business Manager.*

TERMS:

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

OUR subscribers may wonder at the non-appearance of our January number, but as the vacation delayed the preparing of the copy so long that it could not have been issued before the first of February, it was deemed best to drop that issue and substitute therefor a July number which shall give a full account of the commencement exercises. As the volume consists of nine numbers, our readers will lose nothing by the change, and, in fact, we think the majority of the subscribers will approve the plan.

OUR exchanges continue to be filled with articles both *pro* and *con*, upon the classic question, but we notice nothing particularly new upon the subject. Prof. Barnard, of Columbia college, declares himself in favor of making the study of the classics optional. In Indiana State University the study of Latin and Greek has been abolished. At a recent meeting of the Harvard faculty there was only a majority of five votes against making those studies optional. At Cornell University, too, a strong movement is being made to overthrow the study of the classics.

The fact seems evident enough that the classics must to some extent yield their extreme grounds, but how far such concessions will be made, it is of course as yet impossible to say.

THE question has been asked, why the plan of having bi-weekly lectures from the different members of the faculty was so quickly dropped. The course of two years ago was a source of great satisfaction and, as we think, of profit to the students as well as their friends in the town, and we had hoped that they would be revived again this term. The fact that no town lecture course has been started, renders the plan of two years ago more desirable than ever this winter, for if we are not to have the advantage of listening to celebrities from abroad, we surely might have the privilege of listening to the undeniable talent which we have here at hand among the members of our own faculty.

It has been suggested in this connection that as the subject of the classics is exciting so much attention just now in the college world, that a lecture upon each side of this question would meet the wishes of the students, especially since it is known that both parties are represented in the corps of professors.

ONE great evil in the management of this paper can and ought to be remedied this year; that is in regard to the time of the election of the editorial board. Under the present custom the first number of the college year is always a month behind time, for everything is necessarily in confusion at the opening of the year, and in consequence the association rarely elects the editors before October, and it takes the most of that month to get the board into working order. We would suggest as a remedy that the election take place instead at the end of

the present term and the new editors enter at once upon their duties with the April number. By this means not only could the October number be out promptly, but the editors would in addition become accustomed to the work. We recommend the subject to the earnest attention of the association and trust they will act upon it. The present board will, we think, be ready to lay aside the editorial pen, and indeed it is hardly fair to burden Seniors with editorial work the last term of that year, for not only are the regular duties of the term to be attended to, but preparation for commencement and graduation demands that they should be freed from this work.

A PETITION for the abolition of Sunday morning chapel has been presented to the considertion of the faculty. It was, we believe, signed by every member of the college from whom this duty is required with but one small exception. This shows a most remarkable unanimity in the minds of the students as to the benefit of this antiquated custom, which, though it may have arguments in its favor, certainly has as many more against it. It certainly seems that attendance upon one religious exercise daily should be the limit of such requirements. It is very gratifying that the college should take such a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of its attendants, but there may be such a thing as carrying a good thing too far, and we greatly fear the anxious souls of the guardians of our morals would receive a terrible shock could they but know with what a spirit their efforts were viewed, especially in regard to Sunday morning exercises. Indeed it is the opinion of many that more wicked thoughts are aroused by this requirement than *one* devotional exercise could by any possibility counteract. We would at least urge the faculty to grant the petition, with the reservation if they wish, that if any marked deterioration in morality is observed that it shall be restored. We hardly think, however, that it would ever be necessary to restore it on that score, and we think our professors would be surprised to find what a salutary effect such a measure would have upon the general *health* of the college. The experiment is at any rate worth the trying.

THE OCCIDENT has at length declared peace with the fraternities of the University of California against which it has long been waging bitter warfare.

The *College Record* and *Hesperian Student* still continue however to flaunt the black flag in the face of the secret societies; but we fear that the rabid and bigoted course of the former of these two papers will hurt their cause far more than it will the feelings of the fraternities. Its editorial upon this subject in its January number is a most ridiculous arraignment of secret fraternities as the prime cause of all modern infidelity. We judge that the over zealous editor of the *Record* knows very little of the subject he so vainly endeavors to handle. Against such an absurd charge no defence is needed. The most casual glance over society catalogues will show that there is scarcely a prominent divine in the country whose name does not appear upon the role of some one of them. It is useless to enumerate for there is no credit in combatting a *prima facie* absurdity. We would strongly advise our editorial friend of the *Record* to inform himself a little better upon his subject before he continues his Quixotic crusade in future members.

SOME thirty years ago, when the practice of holding the morning recitation at five o'clock was still in vogue, a rather laughable incident occurred in the Astronomy recitation one morning which may be of amusement to the readers of the UNDERGRADUATE.

Ben Moore was a member of the class who had a most cordial hatred of such early rising as the recitation hour necessitated, and moreover ignored it as far as the law would allow. Indeed it was getting to be a serious case of delinquen-

cy, so one morning, after having been absent for three or four consecutive days, Ben determined to make a gallant effort,and reached chapel about half dressed just as the last bell was about to stop ringing. Hastily completing his toilet during prayers he appeared at the recitation; but the exertion proved too much for Ben's nature, and he soon fell asleep on the bench. Presently the Professor aroused him with the question, "Moore, what is time?"

Ben—"Time, sir? don't know, sir."

Prof.—"What is siderial time?"

Ben—"Siderial time? don't know, sir."

Prof.—"What is solar time?"

Ben—"Solar time? don't know, sir."

Prof. (severely)—"What is mean time?"

Ben (indignantly)—"Five o'clock in the morning, sir!"

THE TALE OF A SUPPER.

IN spite of numerous disgraces the present Sophomore class still continues to talk quite loudly. The history of this year opened with a cane-rush in which the Freshmen laid the Sophomores upon their backs and literally sat upon them. '86 then succeeded in horning '87, but when the latter attempted to return the compliment they received a most decided defeat. Then what a crow was there my countrymen; in fact the campus could scarcely hold the victorious Sophomores so puffed up were they by success.

'87 determined to have a class-supper. Vague and mysterious were the rumors heard of Leicester Junction, Rutland and Brandon. Sophs. were seen in groups in eager consultation. When they separated a smile of triumph shone upon their face, and scarcely could they retain their mirth. The internal chuckle was apparent to all.

The fateful Friday night arrived. The saying had gone forth: "To-night, the Freshman gather round the festive board," and Sophs. wore a triumphant grin as much as to say, "we will be there." Before the last recitation the Sophomores could be seen rushing to and fro, some hastily snatching a lunch at the hall, others at the depot despatching to Brandon for information, but receiving only a doubtful reply; still others hastened to the livery stable to make inquiries, and there the wily keeper, knowing full well upon which side his interests lay, told them the party was going to Brandon. This decided them. Hastily gathering the class they took the five o'clock train for the *south*. Arrived at Brandon they find no class is expected. Blank consternation falls set upon faces of all. The game is up, the fox has escaped.

In the meantime let us take a look at the Freshmen. Having noticed that the Sophs. are in conversation, they keep them under close surveillance, and see them take the train. Then a smile of triumph, broad and deep is seen, like a wave of sunlight breaking through the clouds on a summer's day. At seven o'clock they gather at the Addison House, a four-in-hand drives up, in they get, and away to the *north* they go, with *Vergennes* as their destination. A bountiful collation awaits them on their arrival at the Stevens House. The viands are partaken with all the greater zest because of the knowledge that they have outwitted the Sophomores. Songs and toasts fill up the time till two o'clock, and then with cheers and blast of horns they start for home. Arriving in Middlebury they drove to the depot to welcome the return of '86 on the four o'clock train, but they appeared not. It soon appeared that they had jumped off at the back end of the train and were wading through two feet of snow across the lots towards college, where the Freshmen arrived in time to see them boots in hand, noiselessly skulking up the stairs to their rooms. At chapel next morning no members of the valiant class of '86 were present to profit by the president's lecture on leaving town without permit. Later they appeared on the campus with spirits crushed and broken, trying to explain that they "intended to have a class-supper themselves, so thought they would go to Brandon." But why, boys, crawl off the rear end of the train and wade through all

that snow? Why take off your boots outside on such a cold winter's night? Why not wait till all the class was here? Oh no, boys! That is decidedly too weak an explanation for your being so badly taken in by the guileless Freshmen.

"Moral:—"Vaulting ambition sometimes o'erleaps itself, and falls on the other side."

OBITUARY.

HENRY A. PADDOCK, a member of the class of 1842, died at Malone, N. Y., January 4, in his 61st year. He was born at Fort Covington, in Franklin county, New York, May 4, 1823. He was the eldest son of Dr. O. F. Paddock, one of the earliest settlers in the county. He fitted for college in the Fort Covington academy and entered Middlebury college in 1838, when but 15 years old. At the age of twenty one he began the study of law with Messrs. Wallace & Flanders in his native town. After remaining with them four years. he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. In 1853 he was elected district attorney by the democrats. He held that office for one term only, choosing to cast his influence for the republican party, (which was organized in Franklin county in 1855) rather than receive a renomination from his old associates. Having been a free soiler in 1848 he could not have done otherwise. In 1859 he was elected county judge and surrogate. He was re-elected in 1863, and immediately moved to Malone, where he resided at the time of his death. In 1865 he was elected vice-president of the National Bank of Malone, in place of William A. Wheeler, ex-vice-president of the U. S. In 1875 he was appointed national bank examiner by President Grant which position he filled four years. At one time, Judge Paddock was in possession of an ample fortune; but reverses came and he was compeled to go through bankruptcy and resort again to his profession as a means of livelihood. In 1878 he became a member of the law firm of Cantwell, Paddock & Cantwell at Malone, and was well on the way to retrieve his lossess, when the disease of which he died, an affection of the heart, which was a life-long enemy, compelled his retirement from active business last October. His death was, therefore, not unexpected. He bore his sufferings with patience and fortitude, and died peacefully. Funeral services were held at his home, Revs. C. S. Richardson and W. F. Tooke officiating. The members of the Franklin county Bar attended in a body.

Judge Paddock was in many respects a remarkable man. He was not a scholar in the broad sense of the word, but he was a student of men as well as affairs. He was shrewd, and eminently practical in his methods. He had a logical mind and therefore succeeded at the bar. He was critical and fair in his judgments and therefore made a good judge. He knew men and consequently cut no mean figure in local politics. In the later years of his life, however, he quarreled with the local machine, grew querulous and carping as to public questions, and lost ground as a politician. He was not a man about whom the warmest friendships grew. He bred no enthusiasms. But, nevertheless, he had many staunch friends who remained at his side through adversity. He was genial and always had a kind word for the young practioner struggling to gain a footing at the bar. In his dealings with other lawyers he was courteous and fair.

The lawyers of Franklin county adopted these resolutions upon his death:

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the death of the Hon. Henry A. Paddock, who has been for so many years a prominent member of the Bar; that in his death the legal profession has been deprived of one of its most faithful and efficient workers, the community of an intelligent, active and enterprising citizens, and his family of a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That we, his brethren in the profession, hereby tender to his bereaved wife and children, our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for our deceased friend, we attend his funeral in a body.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM ALLEN TEWKSBURY died at his home in Vinton, Iowa, on the 23d of January. aged 45 years. The deceased was a native of Newbury, Vt. Fitting for college at Newbury and Barre, he entered Middlebury College, graduating with honor in 1865, carrying away the Parkerian Prize as a speaker. He read law with Col. A. M. Dickey, of Bradford, and C. W. Clarke, of Chelsea, and was admitted to the bar of Orange county at the January term in 1867. In the spring of the same year he want west, finally locating at Belle Plain, Ia. There, in partnership with F. G. Clarke, a fellow gradute and Vermonter, he enjoyed a lucrative practice, taking a high position socially, politically, and at the bar. Some years since he moved to Vinton, the country seat, and assumod a more commanding professional position. He was a forcible argumentative speaker, and often did yoeman service on the stump for the Democracy, especially during the contests of the last two years, which have nearly torn Iowa from its Republica n moorings. He was on different occasions put forward by the Democrats as standard bearer for important posts, but the immense radical majorities which darkened the political horizon of the young Democrats of Iowa were too great to be overcome. Like his political bretheren of his native as well as adopted State, he chose pride of opinion rather than political preferment, standing manfully by his colors to the last, and went down encased in his whole political armour. His wife died but a few months ago. He leaves three sons, who are at present residing with relatives in Newbury.

The day of prayer for colleges was observed here Thursday, Jan. 31. At 8:30 a prayer meeting was held by the Y. M. C. A. Rev. Dr. J. G. Johnson addressed the students at 9; and at 3 P. M. there was a college meeting conducted by Pres. Hamlin.

Personals.

'31. The Rev. Washington Roosevelt died at Pelham, N. Y., on Monday. He was the son of Elbert Roosevelt, an old New York merchant of Revolutionary times, who retired from business in 1798, and settled at Pelham on November 14, 1801. Young Roosevelt entered Middlebury college, Vermont, in 1826, and was graduated with honors in the class of '31. He then entered the ministry of the Dutch Reformed church, his first pastorate being at Sandy Hill, Washington county, where he remained three years, going thence to Valatia, near Kinderhook. He came to New York and undertook the founding of the North Presbyterian church, now at Thirty-first street and Ninth avenue. He retired from the pulpit about three years ago, but continuing his pastoral duties until a few years ago, when sickness overcame him.

'39. John G. Saxe, the poet, is reported to be growing gradually weaker at his home in Brooklyn, and is not expected to live·—*Hartford Evening Post.*

'46. Congressman Stewart has been appointed by Speaker Carlisle a member of the committee on Commerce, which has under consideration the exportation of American pork and also of the committee of judicial expenditures.

'55. E. P. Hooker, D. D., is spending the winter in Florida, doing missionary work. His chief object in going there was the recovery of his health.

'58. Hon. Aldace F. Walker of Rutland, has been admitted to practice in the Supreme court.

'58. The report of the masters in the case of Langdon *vs.* Central Vt., R. R., has been accepted and decrees made in accordance therewith, thus ending a suit which has been in litigation for twenty-seven years. Judge W. H. Walker of '58 was one of the masters appointed by the court. Daniel Roberts '29, of Burlington and Aldace F. Walker '58 of Rutland, were among the counsel.

'65. William Allenn Tewksbury died at Vinton, Ia., Jan 23d. See obituary.

'66. Oscar H. Stearns, after making a fortune in real estate law business before the panic, and then passing successfully through some of the troubles incident to proprietary ownership, has since gone into business in New York city.

'66. Abner Smith of Chicago, senior member of the firm of Smith & Burgett, is considered one of the safest and most efficient lawyers in that city. He has a very large and lucrative practice. He never loses and old friend, and by that characteristic constantly gains new ones.

'68. N. Z. Graves, after having been obliged to abandon the study of law on account of failing health, took up business pursuits, and is now a member of a wealthy old Philadelphia varnish house of Charles C. Phillips He was married in 1873 to a lady from North Carolina.

'69. Col. F. D. Mussey, son-in-law of Governor Foster and recently his private secretary, is negotiating for the purchase of *The Cincinnati News Journal*, whose politics will be changed from Bourbon Democratic to Independent Republican, if the transfer is effected. Col. Mussey had a wide reputation as a correspondent prior to taking office four years ago.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

'69. A. Barton Hepburn, formerly the popular New York State assemblyman, then chairman of the railroad commission which bore his name and made the investigation and report upon which the statutes creating the present railroad commission of New York were based, has been appointed receiver of the Continental Life Insurance company, and will make his home in New York city.

'69. Frank Church of Denver, Col., who has been school commissioner, and has served two terms as State Senator, was elected last fall county treasurer without opposition.

'70. S. A. Griffin is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Boulder, Colorado.

'72. The following, from a recent issue of the Troy *Times*, will be read with interest. "A meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian church was held in the church parlors last evening to take action relative to the calling of a pastor as successor to the Rev. Dr. George N. Webber. By a unanimous vote a call was extended to the Rev. K. C. Anderson of Oshkosh, Wis. James H. Howe, Harvey J. King, Chas. L. Alden, Martin L. Townsend and E. Thompson Gale were appointed a committee to present the call. The Rev. George Fairlee, pastor of the Westminister Presbyterian church, presided at the meeting. Mr. Anderson has preached several Sundays recently at the First Presbyterian church with remarkable success. He is a Scotchman by birth, and a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, where he was a pupil of Rev. Dr. Webber. After his graduation he preached for a short time at Fairhaven, Vt., but resigned to resume his theological studies. He has been pastor for seven years of a flourishing Congregational church at Oshkosh. Mr. Anderson unites depth of thought with earnest and magnetic utterance, and the unanimous call from a society so ably ministered to in the past is a flattering tribute." Mr. Anderson has accepted the call.

'73. Rev. Chas. N. Brainerd has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the surgical operation which was performed some time ago.

'76 Dr. E. H. Baxter came to Middlebury the latter part of January to bring the remains of his mother. Mr. Baxter's address is now Hyde Park, Mass.

'77. Dr. G. F. B. Willard of Vergennes was recently married, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Ada Vedder of Whitehall, Ill.

'79. Rev. E. R. Brainerd has received calls to a church in the suburbs of Boston, to the Globe Congregational church of Woonsocket, R. I., and one to the Plymouth church of Sherbrooke, Canada. The Plymouth church is the largest Congregational church in the Dominion outside of Montreal. Mr. Brainerd began his pastorate there Jan. 13.

'80. S. B. Cady has resigned his position as civil engineer at St. Louis, Mo., and is at his home in Cavendish.

'80. P. M. Meldon of Rutland, delivered a lecture in Castleton on the 25th ult., on "The Modern Drift." The address and its delivery were very highly commended.

'81. C. S. Murkland of the advanced class in Andover Theological Seminary, has received calls to large churches in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Chicopee, Mass. He has accepted the latter.—*Congregationalist.*

'82. Edwin Oliver, formerly of '82, recently passed through the town on his return from a visit to Montreal.

'83. Prof. John Kellogg of Poultney took part in a musical festival which was held there a few days since. The following is clipped from the *Rutland Herald:* Prof. John Kellogg sang "The Creole Lover Song." This gentleman has a baritone voice of extensive range and sympathetic quality, which has been well developed and placed and his efforts on this occasion were quite equal to that of many professionals.

Town and Campus.

The Juniors are busy on their Junior Exorations.

Dr. Hamlin gave a lecture at a protectionist meeting held in Brooklyn last week.

The ladies and freshmen made their first appearance on the stage a few weeks since.

The Seniors have petitioned to the faculty to have Constitutional law instead of Butlers' Analogy.

A number of the students went to Rutland Friday evening, February 15th to hear Keene in Hamlet.

R. J. Barton '84, represented the college Y. M. C. A. at the convention held at Amherst, Feb. 1, 2 and 3.

The REGISTER Co. has just received a new lot of type in which the next issue of the UNDERGRADUATE will appear.

Pres. Hamlin and Prof. Seeley are to speak at the farmers' institute which will be held in Middlebury the last of the month.

One of the students is intending to go down town next week to see where the fire was. He is getting up considerable courage lately.

The Addison County Temperance society and the County Temperance Convention meet at the Congregational Church Wednesday of this week.

H. J. Austin, '86 has been so badly afflicted this winter with Job's posts that he has been obliged to be out of college most of the time. He is just getting around.

The senior class was recently addressed in an informal way by Dea. Crane on the subject of "Bees," and by Rev. W. A. Remele, '76, on "Fur bearing animals."

Monday evening "Katy Neal" was presented at Academy hall by the children of this village. The proceeds are for the benefit of the young folks' music fund.

Clay N. Dickinson was severely injured on the evening of Feb. 9, as he was turning the corner of Sheldon's block on Main St., from being run into by a coasting party coming down Merchants Row.

The walks on the campus and in the village are very slippery at present. It is no uncommon sight to see people picking themselves up, cautiously looking back to see if anyone is observing.

Dr. C. S. Boynton of Brandon will lecture before the college Friday of this week, at 10 A. M. Subject: "Germ Theory of Disease."

During the vacation Middlebury sustained quite a heavy loss in the destruction by fire of the McLeod block and other adjoining buildings. Work has begun in preparation for the erection of new blocks.

The walks in the college park have been kept in very good condition this winter, notwithstanding the many heavy snow storms. For the past two years they have been left for the student to break his own path. We are all pleased to note the improvement.

On account of sickness, Prof. Austin has been obliged to ask to be relieved from duty for the rest of the year. He intends, we hear, to spend the remainder of the year in California. During his absence Prof. Stebbens of Springfield, Mass. will take his place.

Prof., who has been speaking of the Reformation: "What other prominent event happened about this time?" Student, apparently slightly affected in his pronunciation: "Well, it was *abawt* this time the world was discovered"—Roars of laughter from the class.

The freshmen had a class supper at Vergennes a short time since. The sophomores were intending to be present and furnish music at the banquet, but in some way they got on the wrong train and went to Leicester. The freshmen feel better over the mistake than the sophs.

Rhetoricals will be held in the chapel hereafter. No wonder the students were unwilling to speak in a recitation room. When it gets to that pass that the chapel cannot be warmed once in two weeks for these exercises, it is about time to think of dispensing with rhetoricals entirely.

The new town hall was opened last Wednesday evening on the occasion of the eleventh annual masquerade party. There were about fiifty couples present to take part beside a large number of people in the gallery and on the stage. As there were some five or six parties who wanted the use of the hall the first time of its being opened, it was let to the highest bidder at $50. It is hoped that we may soon have the pleasure of listening to some prominent actor in so fine a hall.

College Notes.

Of the 1,474 students at Oberlin, 776 are ladies.

President Porter, of Yale, is preparing a book on the Ethics of Kant.

Union college has conferred the degree of LL.D. on President Arthur.

A prize of $3,000 is offered to the student who passes the best entrance examination at Brown. —*Ex.*

There are now 452 students in Cornell University, forty-five more than at this time last year. —*Herald-Crimson.*

The tuition fees as Princeton have been raised from $75 to $100. The standard for admission has also been raised.

A subscription of $23,000 has been raised at Yale for a Young Men's Christian association building, to be erected on the campus.

It is now rumored that President White of Cornell, will be one of the next candidates for United States Senator, from New York.—*Ex.*

The *Occident* says that the military department of the University of California has shown a decided improvement during the last six months.

Thirty-seven university students at Moscow have been arrested by the government authorities for supposed participation in nihilistic plot.—*Ex.*

The Columbus Female college of Columbus, Georgia, was destroyed by fire, Jan. 8. The loss is estimated at $30,000; attendance, 126 scholars.

At a meeting of Liberal students of St. Andrew's University at Glascow, Scotland, recently, much regret was expressed at the retirement of Mr. James Russell Lowell from the rectorship.

The New Hampshire legislature has passed a bill granting $5,000 per year to Dartmouth college, to be applied in aid of indigent students. This is the first money granted by the state to the institution for one hundred years.

W. P. Grover of Boston, who had before given $2,000 to Roanoke College, recently sent his check of $3,000 to be applied to the endowment of that institution. Roanoke College has recived considerable assistance during the past six years from Boston and other northern cities.

During the vacation, about forty professors of modern languages, from the principal colleges of the country, met with a view to establish an association for the promotion of the study of modern languages in American colleges. The subject of introducing a system of conversation in German and French as a part of every college education; and the position of modern languages in the requirements of entering college, occasioned much discussion. Upon the advice of the exeutive committee, the convention adjourned for one year when a permanent organization will be affected, and a definite action adopted.

Sporting.

Yale spends $50,000 on athletic grounds.

Carleton college is to have a roller-skating rink.

Amherst's B. B. expenses the past season were $1,577.53.

Yale's share of the gate money at the Princeton-Yale game was $600.

Princeton's base-ball nine received $4,600 from their games last season.

The Williams foot-ball association did not clear much over and above expenses, the past season.

The eight-oared races between Harvard and Yale have resulted in the proportion of 5 to 3 in favor of Harvard.

The new bicycle track is to have a grand stand costing $10,000. The Yale and Harvard '87 Football Teams have tied twice.

The University of Syracuse has a glass-ball team. A match was shot with Cornell, which resulted in favor of Syracuse.

Union, Hamilton, Rochester, Cornell and Hobart have formed a New York State Inter-collegiate Base Ball association. Each nine will play two games with each other nine. None but undergaduates will be allowed to play.

The bicyclists of the city held a meeting at the *Courier* office last Friday. It was decided to hold a general tournament next spring, the contests of which should be open to all members of the league of American Wheelman. It was also decided to engage Mr. Geo. W. Cable, who has written so many charming sketches of the Creole character in the *Century*, for a lecture in February to be given under the auspices of the club.—*Michigan Argonant.*

Exchanges.

I sent my chum to the Editor-in-chief's room to get certain exchanges. Among the number I found two which immediately attracted my attention. One bore the striking title "50,000 dollars reward." The other Yankee Jed, the down east detective. I have looked over the latter. It is a wonderful publication. It resembles the Christmas number of the *Varsity*. It is a story. Every page fairly bristles with startling adventures and hair-breadth escapes. The hero of the story with the utmost intrepidity enters the dens of thieves, cutthroats and robbers. He is drowned three times, shot twice, stabbed twice and once left bound hand and foot to a bed-post in a burning building. But he escapes all these, brings the members of the "Black League" to justice and marries the beautiful heroine of the story. We have been unable to find out what college has the honor of publishing this paper, but presume the Editor-in-chief could inform us.

The next paper which attracted our attention was *Ariel*. Among the many changes which have taken place in the college journals *Ariel*, as to outward form, remains the same. But if they have failed to adorn the covers the inside bears the mark of thought and care. The editorials are straightforward and manly. The style and arrangement show clearly the care which is taken to make their paper a success. The experience of Registrer in finding out where he belonged seemed to take us back to some of the scenes in Peck's bad boy.

The series of articles in the *Cynic* on Wilford Hall and his speculations, by X., have come to a close. They are exceedingly well written. But is not an attempt to answer Wilford Hall much like Plato Johnson's sermon to overthrow the Copernican theory. In the No. of January 16th we notice this ludicrous mistake in the quotation from Longfellow:

> My life was full of care,
> But now it has fallen from me,
> It is buried in the *rear*,
> And only the cares of others
> Throw their sorrows over me.

The *News Letter* contains two contributions which are exceptionally good. The Evolution of Utilitarianism and the article on classical preparation for the Sciences, which is especially worthy of the attention of students.

The *Volante* also contains an article on Utilitarianism under the title "To what end," and still farther, as if the minds of the Western colleges were running in the same channel, there is in the same paper a lengthy editorial on "the "utility" of the study of Greek."

The McGill University *Gazette* appears this year upon our table. We would give it the right hand of fellowship. We noticed in the *College Journal* some comments on an article which appeared in the *Princetonian*, contrasting the Eastern and Western college papers. "Coming East the papers grow more mature in style and management, indicating a corresponding change in the men. Wrongs felt are written of in a reasonable way; the why and wherefore explained with no spasmodic outburst of feeling, too sure to defeat its own end. * * * General college news is gathered and topics of universal educational interest discussed." Is not the same true of the college papers of Canada and the United States. There is a more vigorous grasp of subjects, a clearer expression of ideas, a wider range of thought in development. There seems to be more backbone. This is apparent in the *Varsity*, McGill *Gazette* and the *Rouge et Noir*, which are the three Canadian exchanges upon our table.

Plunder.

Advice to Freshmen: Honor thy professor in the days of thy youth, that thou mayest be solid before the Senior year.—*Ex.*

The Freshmen class at Harvard is said to be the largest and "freshest" which has entered the college within several years.

Sophomore, after the marks were posted—"Professor, there must be some mistake in my mark."

Professor—"Yes, why?"

Sophomore—"Because I have only 3.50 and Hobbes has 7.50, and we both used the same pony."

Jones—"What did you think of my argument, Fogg?"

Fogg—"It was sound, very sound (Jones delighted); nothing but sound, in fact."

Jones reaches for a brick.—*Ex.*

A Clear Title.—If a man would, according to law, give an orange to another, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," the phrase would run thus: "I give you all and singular my es-

tate in interest, right, title and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without all its rind, skin, juice, pulp, pits, anything theretofore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instruments of what nature or kind soever to the contrary notwithstanding." Such is the language of lawyers; and it is gravely held by the most learned among them that by the omission of any of these words the orange would not be legally conveyed.

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PROGRAMME FOR 1883-'84.

THE programme for the fourteenth year of this magazine, and the third under the new name, is if anything more interesting and popular than ever. With every season, THE CENTURY shows a decided gain in circulation. The new volume begins with November, and, when possible, subscriptions should begin with that issue. The following are some of the features of the coming year:

A New Novel by George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc., entitled "Dr. Sevier," a story of New Orleans life, the time being the eve of the late Civil War.

"Life in the Thirteen Colonies," by EDWARD EGGLESTON, separate illustrated papers on subjects connected with the early history of this country.

Three Stories by Henry James, of varying lengths, to appear through the year.

The New Astronomy, untechnical articles, by Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, describing the most interesting of recent discoveries in the sun and stars.

A Novelette by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," etc. A vivid and sparkling story.

The New Era in American Architecture, a series of papers descriptive of the best work of American architects in Public Buildings, City and Country Houses, etc. To be profusely illustrated.

A Novelette by Robert Grant, author of "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," etc., entitled "An Average Man,"—a story of New York.

The Bread-winners, one of the most remarkable novels of the day, to be completed in January.

"Christianity and Wealth," with other essays, by the author of "The Christian League of Connecticut," etc., on the application of Christian morals to the present phases of modern life.

Coasting About the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a series of entertaining articles, profusely illustrated.

Scenes from the Novelists, HAWTHORNE, GEORGE ELIOT, and CABLE, with authentic drawings.

On the Track of Ulysses. the record of a yacht-cruise in the Mediterranean, identifying the route of Ulysses on his return from the Trojan war.

"Garfield in England" extracts from his private journal kept during a trip to Europe in 1867.

"The Silverado Squatters," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, author of "New Arabian Nights."

There will be papers on ontdoor England by JOHN BURROUGHS and others, a beautifully illustrated series on Dante, a number of papers by the eminent French novelist ALPHONSE DAUDET, articles on art and archæology by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER and others, illustrated papers on sport and adventure, short stories by the leading writers, essays on timely subjects, etc., etc.

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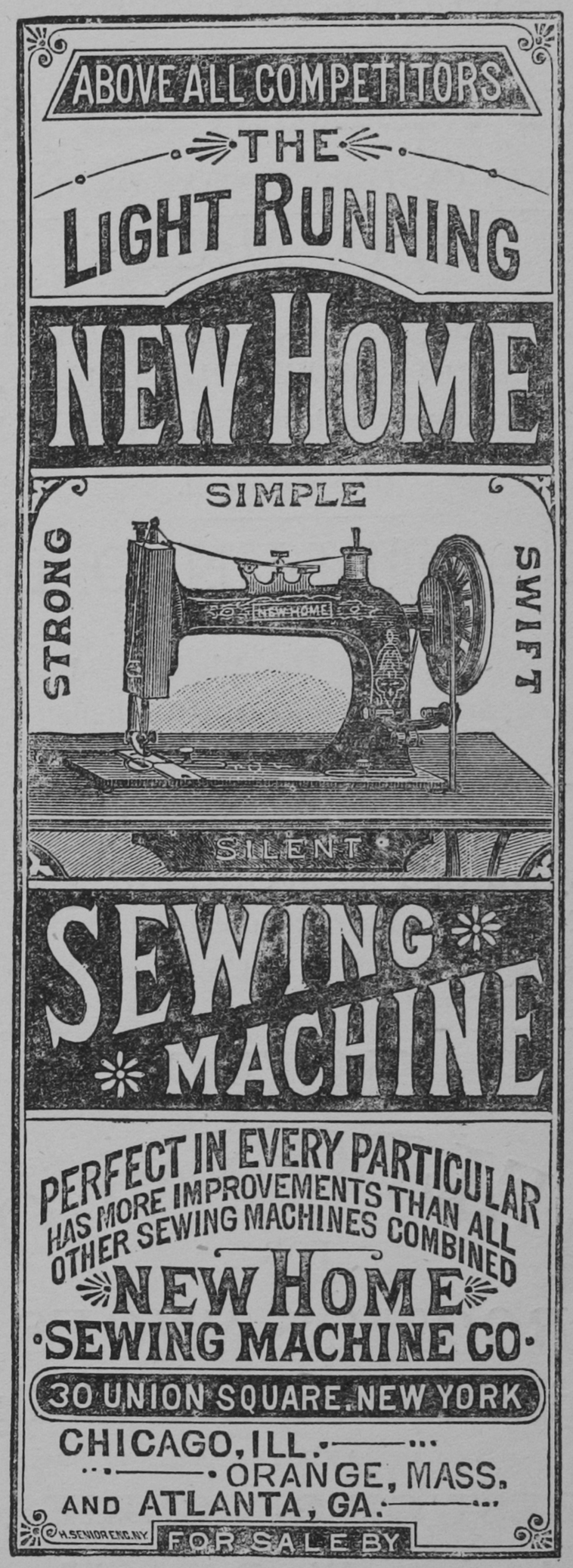

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